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morally abandoned is to be secured, and in their subsequent treatment some regard is to be had to the circumstances in which they are found. Places are to be provided for the care and instruction of poor children during the working hours of their parents, and special schools for those unsuited for the ordinary schools. Children that cannot be rescued by the family method should be placed in institutions where they may receive special training.

The second volume contains the reports of the four sub-sections of the congress: 1, On public relief in general; 2, On charities for children; 3, On hospitals and home relief; 4, On the insane, the poor house, etc. In Section 1 it was contended that obligatory public assistance must be justified, efficacious, preventive, and neutral in religion. In Section 2 the benefits of dispensaries to children and the public were shown, and an administrative plan for the supervision of guardianship was developed. Section 3 resolved in favor of professionally trained nurses in hospitals and better treatment of them with a view to improving the *personnel* of this branch, also schools for their training. In Section 4 Dr. Bourneville supported the establishment, by the larger governmental divisions, of institutions for defective children. Dr. Kéraval advocated provisional release of certain of the insane, under asylum supervision, for the mutual benefit of themselves and the asylums. At the suggestion of Dr. Magnan the following resolutions were voted: That the asylum should be considered as an instrument of cure and treatment; that aside from the asylum, family care and agricultural colonies should be developed as much as possible, to avoid the embarrassment of the asylums. (3). That the attending physician should indicate the classes of patients, who are in a state to receive family care, and that he should have the oversight of the agricultural colonies. At the end of the second volume is a very complete and methodical bibliography of over 300 pages on public and private assistance in France and other countries.

Die ländliche Armenpflege und ihre Reform. Verhandlungen des deutschen Vereins für Armenpflege und Wohlthätigkeit, von F. Frhr. von Reitzenstein. Freiburg, i. B., 1887. pp. 405.

The German Society for Poor Relief and Charity, has developed in detail a plan for rural poor relief. Seyffardt-Crefeld in a report on the organization of such poor relief makes the following points: 1, Legal establishment of adequate charity societies; 2, Application in the country of the principles of relief approved by experience in the city; 3, A good system of poor relief is one, which, instead of paying as cheaply as possible for temporary or continued need, strives to educate the poor to self-help, and to prevent their continued need of help; 4, The best system is the individual one, which with the co-operation of the state, guarantees a thorough treatment of every case. The conclusions of the congress as a whole have to do with matters of administration, the general aim of which seems to be to turn over to the larger communal associations those functions which call for large expenditure and technical information and to reserve for those associations which stand closer to the people needing help those functions which are individual and variable in their nature, together with sufficient financial interest to secure hearty co-operation. The larger governmental divisions can also best care for the sick and defective that are treated in institutions, and for work-houses.

Prosperity or Pauperism, edited by the EARL of MEATH, LORD BRABAZON. London, 1888. pp. 342.

Although one of the titles of this book is pauperism, a reader will find little about this subject, but a great deal concerning those reforms